FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 MARCH 1987

Israel

Policy on RSA — The Inner Cabinet's decision not to sign any new defense agreements with South Africa provides an answer to the U.S. Congress' threat to punish countries having military ties with the RSA, Jerusalem television stated. In its 18 March meeting, the Inner Cabinet also agreed to reduce bilateral ties in general and to establish a special committee to formulate Israel's new policy toward South Africa. The television said these decisions were reached after a heated argument in which Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon opposed sanctions while Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stressed the need to join other Western countries in taking steps. The result was a compromise as ministers agreed to condemn apartheid but rejected Peres' "maximalist" proposal for immediate economic sanctions, Jerusalem radio noted.

Call-up — Jerusalem radio broadcast call-up orders for 10 IDF units 18 March, pointing out that this is the first time a call-up exercise has been held without prior notice.

Palestinian Talks

The next PNC meeting may be held in Algeria 20 April, Fatah official Salah Khalaf revealed in remarks reported by Algiers radio. Khalaf said Fatah reached agreement on this with the DFLP and three other Palestinian organizations during a 15 March meeting in Tunis, the radio noted, adding that a preparatory meeting may be held "very shortly" to draw up an agenda.

The radio disclosed that the DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah is holding "intensive" talks with PFLP leader George Habash in Tripoli to convince him to participate in the PNC meeting. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks in Algiers with Habash for the same purpose, Fatah official Khalil al-Wazir said in an interview with the CSSR paper *Bratislava Pravda*.

Lebanon

Security — A Palestinian was shot dead while unloading a supply truck that had been allowed into Shatila Camp, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, noting that the PFLP held the Amal Movement responsible and urged the Syrians to halt such actions. The radio also stated that Palestinian gunmen have withdrawn from Zighdraya, near Sidon, citing reports that Amal fighters have entered the area. However, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon subsequently reported that Zighdraya is under the control of Hizballah and gunmen loyal to dissident Amal official Hasan Hashim.

Freed Saudi — Saudi diplomat Bakr al-Damanhuri disclosed that his kidnappers had interrogated him about the fate of Nasir Sa'id, a Saudi opposition leader who disappeared in Beirut in December 1979, AFP reported. The kidnappers accused him of being party to Sa'id's arrest and handover to the Saudi authorities, Al-Damanhuri said.

Iran

Some 80 percent of the majority "Feda'i-ye Khalq" organization was smashed in 1986-87 with the arrest of more than 700 members, the deputy information and intelligence minister asserted in a statement reported by Tehran radio. The minister told reporters that charges against those arrested include attempting to overthrow the Islamic Republic, cooperating with the Tudeh Party, espionage, and sabotage. Some of those detained renounced their position and were released, the minister noted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Maritime Raid — Iraqi aircraft hit a second maritime target near the Iranian coast 18 March, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA.

Egyptian Aid to Iraq — Iraq has requested more military experts from Egypt, IRNA disclosed citing the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan*. According to the paper, President Husni Mubarak approved the request without referring it to the Egyptian parliament. The last batch of 20 Egyptian military experts arrived in Baghdad over the past 2 months and Egyptian military officers have been "actively involved in preparing war plans," the paper added.

Egypt on Iranian Missiles — Referring to recent reports about Iranian missile installations near the Strait of Hormuz, the Egyptian defense minister said that Iran has deployed surface-to-surface missiles in the area in order to attack shipping, MENA reported.

Egypt-USSR

Egypt and the USSR are expected to sign an agreement settling Egypt's military debts and cancelling the interest on them, *Al-Ahram revealed 16 March. The debts and other issues will* be discussed during talks beginning 18 March in Moscow between Soviet officials and an Egyptian delegation led by Economy Minister Yusri Mustafa, the paper reported.

Djibouti Explosion

A powerful bomb exploded in a Djibouti coffee shop 18 March, killing 8 people and injuring 27, Paris radio reported, noting that French personnel were among the casualties. Security circles in Djibouti attributed the attack to a former commerce minister who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment, the radio added.

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Najibullah Addresses Intellectuals Congress

LD191449 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Speech by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at the second congress of the unions of creative intellectuals of the DRA in Kabul on 15 March — recorded]

[Excerpts] Very esteemed figures of science and culture, dear friends: It is not easy to speak before people who through their creative power have planted the seed of sincerity and accord in thousands of hearts, who enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of the people for their wisdom, life experience, ability, and belief in the bright ideals of humanity. [passage omitted on welcoming the guests and ideals of the revolution]

The revolution provides the possible cure to the long-lasting pain of our people. Saving the people from poverty and backwardness, saving our beloved homeland from all kinds of interference from abroad, consolidating friendship ties with genuine friends and neighbors — all of these points form the fundamental program of the national reconciliation policy. [passage omitted on perceptiveness of intellectuals, the role of literature in joint struggle for peace, literary figures of Afghanistan and their ideals, backwardness of Afghanistan inherited from the past, ideals of the Sowr revolution]

However, through various methods the domestic and foreign enemies of the people of Afghanistan have created an obstacle in the path of reaching objectives held for a century. From the early days of the revolution they have imposed a fratricidal war on our people which has caused the loss of billions of Afghans. Because of this meaningless war we have not been able to accomplish all the things that our national and democratic revolution would have been able to give the people. [passage omitted on the proclamation of national reconciliation policy]

The Politburo, Revolutionary Council, and government are reporting on the work accomplished during the 70 days of reconciliation and compromise, and on the tendencies that are being noticed: Large-scale combat operations are ending in the whole country, and relative calm has been restored.

The party and the DRA Government have managed to take political initiative in hand and maintain it. More than 34,000 refugees have returned to the homeland and more than 10,000 members of the opposition groups have ended their combat activities and come over to the side of the national government. A number of bandit groups have reoriented themselves toward the DRA; and the most [word indistinct] section of the opposition has been separated from the large, extremist, counterrevolutionary forces. A noticeable portion of the opposition forces who have not yet joined the national authority are in a wait-and-see position. The issue of reconciliation and compromise makes them think about the future of the country, and this is in the interest of national sovereignty.

Aid to peasants has been increased. Some groups have started cooperating with the DRA Governemnt and the PDPA. Talks between the DRA Government and various political parties are in progress on national reconciliation and cooperation and will assist the normalization of the situation in the country. The policy of national reconciliation provides the possiblity for broader circles, social figures, and representatives of groups and various strata of the national authority [words indistinct].

Through the continuous implementation of the national policy of reconciliation, suitable conditions are being provided for an increase in the number of returnees from various countries. However, there have also been weaknesses in propaganda: the failure to publicize the fact that the returnees are cooperating in terms of national sovereignty. The policy of national reconciliation will provide broad possibilities for the representatives of Muslim spirituals to take part in the sociopolitical life of the country. By action through them we can attract further masses of the inhabitants toward national sovereignty.

The restoration of relative peace in the country will bring about an intensification of the struggle against illiteracy. Along with this the level of the political and social activities of the broad masses of the people will be enhanced.

With the implementation of national reconciliation, conditions are being created for a positive solution, through the Geneva talks, to the issues surrounding Afghanistan, in particular the regulation of relations with its neighbors. The authority of the PDPA, who endeavors to solve issues by peaceful means, is being enhanced at the international level. [passage omitted on the role of literature in the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation]

Therefore, writers, poets, artists, builders, composers, singers, journalists, and movie actors are those people who are with the people. In their creative work they reflect the people's feeling and enthusiasum. Each writer and each artist should make his social stand clear: to be with the people or against the people. The various theories such as art for art, or pure art should not be reasoned. Unfortunately there are still these tendencies in our literature and art.

Afghanistan's new literature, the people's literature, the revolutionary literature has been formed during the years of people's sovereignty in the DRA. This literature is different from the past literature from the standpoint of content, subject, heroes, and its artistic presentation. A number of the works that have been created are the reflection of the facts of our contemporary society. [passage omitted]

In my view, Afghanistan's literature is one of the most rare literatures participating directly in the revolutionary transformation. Soleman Laeq, our poet, is honest in his words which say: Afghanistan's literature goes to the war front together with the combatant tanks. [passage omitted]

The present moment, which in our view is a turning point in the destiny of our people and homeland, demands that the poets, writers, and other cultural personalities strive and struggle more. We want our literary men to create rich and [word indistinct] works by thinking deeply on the essence of the social-political process, including the essence of the national reconciliation policy. These works should meet the demands and requests of our readers, viewers, and listeners. We demand that you, the

esteemed poets and writers, using your mobilizing plan, help those who are living in the foreign countries through no fault of their own, but through having been deceived, to return home. You should assist us to end the war and fratricide. It makes sense when it is said that when the sound of music is heard, the guns become quiet. [applause]

I think that presently the most important issue for our art is that of peace and friendship between individuals and people, the issue of living for the homeland. It is time for heroic and patriotic works. Literature has always had this richness within itself traditionally. At the beginning of this decade our great [word indistinct], Mahmud Terzi, was thinking of a time when Afghanistan's nationalities and tribes will live together in friendship and complete accord. Today, as a result of the victory of the April Revolution, the time for the realization of our compatriot's aim has arrived. This time is worth being praised in the greatest artistic and literary work.

We must say with great regret that when we the members of the Politburo studied these matters before the holding of your congress, when we tried to remember in which artistic and literary work the friendship between peoples, friendship between Afghanistan and fraternal countries, was reflected, we could not remember a single novel or a poem. We should not forget this fact: The people of Afghanistan have a natural love for poetry and art. They have artistic talent and are tenderminded [nazok kayal].

Our new literature is still young as is our entire life. But, this literature has spoken its decisive word. Is it possible to forget the "[word indistinct] of an ordinary peasant," from a novel of our famous compatriot, the founder of our party and our revolutionary literary man, Nur Mohammad Taraki? [applause] [passage omitted]

It will be just if I mention that not only the subject of people's friendship, but also the other important subjects of our revolutionary country have not yet been reflected broadly and extensively in our artistic and literary works.

A particular role should be played in the growth of Afghanistan's contemporary literature by literary criticism and the study of literature. The April Revolution has consolidated the process of the expansion of literary criticism as an independent scientific section in literature. Additionally, important research has been carried out in the fields of history and literary theory in the recent years.

Training in the literature of Baluch, Turkem, and Uzbeks have been started. New works have been created in the sections of literature and journalism. [passage omitted]

I was told that most of our writers and poets' books and poems have not yet been the subject of literary criticism. It is neccessary that the department of literary criticism of the writers union reorganize its work more accurately. [passage omitted]

All of us are familiar with the symbol of national reconciliation. This symbol, which is being published on our newspapers and [word indistinct], manifests the hard work of our compatriots toward the implementation of the resolutions of the broad and extraordianry plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and toward the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation. All people read these pages, all who are literate and all who have just learned to combine the words. Our journalists have been publishing pages of newspapers with photographs. New pages have been added to the newspapers. We are becoming familiar with many new names. Some figures have been published big and clear. This could also be said about the radio and television programs. After hearing a program on radio or television, people are discussing it.

The creative intellecuals and especially the journalists, understand carefully the essence of the [word indistinct] and freedom of speech. We say that because a great hue and cry has been heard on the freedom of speech and human rights in Afghanistan, in the voice of our enemies and sometimes even our friends. We know our country better than our enemies do. Our compatriots are able to understand the truth by reading the newspapers and comparing it with their [words indistinct]. Our people, peasants, soldiers, tradesmen, and businessmen have been strong against any type of storm and are making their new, peaceful, and creative life. [passage omitted]

I have wanted for a long time to ask the writers, poets, and artists what subject they are writing about and what they are creating. The war is continuing. Where do the patriots and instructors of culture stand? Here, the struggle is continuing for the honor and independence of our country. [passage omitted]

I want all our writers, journalists, and other cultural personalities to consider the issue of talking directly with our compatriots. Talking about the effectiveness of the press. We should not forget that the newspapers, radio and television programs have been prepared by the people with knowledge, people with high qualifications, and people who understand life in all its various aspects. We have such people, but they are very limited. The press cadres should be trained daily. The fact is obvious to everyone that the qualified cadres are very limited at the level of editor-in-chief of newspapers, radio, and television. Also, their training and their involvement aimed at artistic creativity is slow.

I will give you a simple example. There were 21 graduates from Kabul University's journalism college during the current year. But, the names of these graduates are not in the lists of the worthy organs such as the daily *Haqiqat-e Engelab-e Sawr*, which need cadres. Comrades, it is necessary to find ways to promote the level of journalists' qualifications, indefatigably.

Dear friends, the professional art of our country is still very young. We cannot recall many names from among artists and those who have professional training in these fields. But, when we see the contemporary art of Afghanistan we come across those cultural figures who reflect in their work the country and people from all stations in life with such love, honesty, and realism. [passage omitted]

Therefore, how can we say that people are right to say that first food should be given to the people, then art. Mankind does not live only on food. He needs both food and good music to make him enthusiastic to struggle for a better future. [passage omitted]

Dear friends, in the near future there will be an exhibition in Moscow of Afghanistan's painting and graphic works, and an exhibition of the works of four Afghan artists will open in the GDR. These measures without doubt will play a specific part in strengthening Afghanistan's position at the international level.

Movies play an outstanding role in the process of the revolutionary transformation in the country, the solution of the problems of national reconciliation, and the training of the people. Through movies the illiterate masses of the people find out about the new life and the positive changes in our country after the victory of the Sowr revolution. Television and Afghan films are doing a great deal in this direction. Five artistic films, 15 documentary films, and more than 30 news films in which the contemporary life of Afghanistan is being broadly reflected have been made each year. [passage omitted]

Afghanistan's television is playing a special role in the preparation of artistic and documentary films. For example, the documentary film on facts about human rights in Afghanistan was shown in most Western countries. It would be better if the employees of television and Afghan film together took the initiative in quickly making films on how the process of reconciliation is going and on the enemies of reconciliation. Then, the DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry should put these films at the disposal of the people of the world via the DRA embassies to inform not only the people of Afghanistan but also all the world's people.

With regard to film service for the people there is a specific burden of responsibility on the network of immobile and mobile movie theaters. There are many shortcomings in this. The movie theaters are located in remote areas and are in bad condition. Afghan film has only 27 mobile film projectors. Movie and other mobile film projectors belong to various organizations and establishments. All movie and mobile film projectors should belong to one organ.

Another problem is video cassettes. One cannot be indifferent toward them. Kabul faces a great wave of propaganda from bourgeois video cassettes directed against the spirit of our Muslim people. These films contain material against morality, war, and [word indistinct].

U.S. imperialism, in the framework of a psychological and theological war, has launched an extensive campaign of morality and culture. [passage omitted] We face a broad psychological war by U.S. imperialism. We should struggle on all fronts to defend the homeland and prevent the United States from trampling on it. Culture is one of its important fronts. We should take broad measures not only through state organs but also through all the social and religious forces and all the people.

The PDPA Central Committee and government will take all sorts of measures for the further growth of movies and television.

With the assistance of the Soviet Union, construction of three studios in the television complex, has begun. Today, we laid its foundation stone.

Obviously, we all know the role played in our country by Radio Afghanistan; that is, the newspaper without paper and distance. All the radio stations of imperialism and reaction are trying to distort the facts of the Sowr revolution and the real nature of the events. They beam a flood of lies and fabrication to our country. Under this circumstance the work of radio journalists whose live voices reach the remotest region of the country and each person in the country, is important and full of responsibility. The radio personnel in the capital as well as in the provinces work with pride and devotion. I thank them. [passage omitted]

It is appropriate here to thank the activists of the creative unions and their leaders Comrades Panjsheri and Masrur-Jamal. If we enumerate the objectives and duties of the creative unions and their personnel, they are as follows:

1. Unity and concentration of efforts by all creative forces for the growth of national culture and art of Afghanistan involve close relations between the creative intelligentsia and the people.

2. Devotion of efforts for the creation of literary and artistic work which reflect the present life in Afghan society and the Afghan people's struggle for national reconciliation.

3. Enhancement of the proficiency level of creative employees and holding of seminars and creative discussions.

4. Attention to the work and living conditions of the creative intellectuals.

5. Political training of the creative employees with the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

6. Active contacts with the creative unions of Lenin's country and other friendly countries.

7. Efforts to popularize Afghan culture and art in the international arena. [passage omitted]

In the near future we intend to improve the living conditions and livelihood of the masters of the country's culture and to organize rest houses for them and to arrange foreign and domestic trips. We also plan to raise fees for the creation of a piece of work and for translations.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers have decided to approve the honorary title "Worthy Worker of Afgahn Culture" in order to enhance the authority of our writers, poets, and painters and in consideration of their material interests. This honorary title will be presented to most authoritive masters of our culture. [applause]

[Word indistinct] decision has been taken concerning the annual presentation of literary awards for the best poetry, drama, and critical work as well the award of [word indistinct] literature to the best work about [word indistinct] patriotic and internationalist. You must decide who should receive these awards. I am waiting for your suggestions.

A number of literary men have suggested to the PDPA Central Committee that the Writers Union change its name to the Association of Afghan Writers and Poets. Please go ahead and decide; this is your right.

Esteemed comrades, our ability is hidden in the power of thinking, in the might of truth, in the power of words and in our historic foresight, the maximum journalistic activities. [passage omitted]

Patriotic Afghan intellectuals who assist the people in the realization of the national reconciliation policy should be proud. (applause)

Reconciliation Commission Session Held 18 Mar
LD182336 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The session of the Presidium of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission on National Reconciliation in Afghanistan was held this afternoon in Delkosha Palace. Commission Chairman Abdorrahim Hatif presided over the meeting which was also attended by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

At this session Comrade Najibullah spoke about fundamental phases of the commission's work and activities as well as its careful methods of carrying out its main duties.

The Presidium then commissioned the Secretariat of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission on National Reconciliation to draw up a specific plan of measures and put it into practice.

The BIA correspondent adds that during today's session the Supreme Extraordinary Commission on National Reconciliation decided that the next regular session of this commission will be held in Hamal 1366 [Hamal begins on 21 March].

At today's session the Supreme Extraordinary Commission on National Reconciliation held a comprehensive discussion on the items on the agenda, and the necessary decisions followed.

Also at this session Kamaloddin Eshaqzai, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission on National Reconciliation, issued a report dealing with the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation in Jowzjan Province.

BRIEFS

USSR Mine Construction Agreed — A contract on construction [words indistinct] worth more than 21 million roubles was concluded today between the DRA and the USSR. In accordance with this contract the construction of a gas mine in Yatim Taq will begin sometime after 22 June and will be completed and commissioned within 14 months. More than 15 million roubles for this contract will be financed from the credit of the friendly Soviet Union, and the rest from the development budget of the government for the next 2 years. *[Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Mar 87 LD]*

Plan To Discuss Pakistani Nuclear Goals in U.S. Denied

BK191615 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] The government today denied that there is any proposal to send a high-powered delegation to the United States to urge the Reagan administration and Congress to dissuade Pakistan from pursuing its nuclear program. An official spokesman said in New Delhi that reports to this effect in a section of the press are factually incorrect. He said a member made a suggestion to this effect in the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday and the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, had only said that he will place this proposal before the government.

Gandhi: Soviets' Visit Cooperation Step Forward

BK181728 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the visit of the Soviet delegation of academicians to India is a step forward in consolidating the foundation of Indo-Soviet cooperation. He was talking to the members of the Soviet delegation in Jammu last night. The 32-member delegation led by Mr G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences flew to Jammu to meet the prime minister. The prime minister hosted a dinner in their honor.

'Official' Correspondence, Talks 'Protected'

BK190907 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] The Lok Sabha speaker, Mr Balram Jakhar, has ruled that the relationship between the president and the Council of Ministers is a matter entirely between them and cannot under any circumstances be a subject fit for discussion on the floor of the House. He urged the members that any debate which brings the name of the president into any controversy or which tends to discuss the relationship between the president and the Council of Ministers must be avoided at all costs in the wider interest of the nation. He appealed to all sections of the House to desist from making it a political or party issue to be debated.

The speaker pointed out that several opposition members have given notices of question of privilege against the prime minister on the subject and sought his permission to raise the matter in House. He said he has carefully examined the matter further and in view of the expressed provisions of the Constitution, the rules, the precedence, and the earlier ruling, he withholds his consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege or otherwise. He made it clear that no member has his consent to raise this issue again on the floor of the House in any form.

Not satisfied with the speaker's ruling, almost the entire opposition staged a walkout.

Elaborating on his ruling, Mr Jakhar held that any talks between the prime minister or the Council of Ministers and the president or any letters exchanged between them are entirely between them and not the concern of the House. Also, official correspondence and discussions at the highest level between the president and the ministers are by their very nature confidential, privileged, and protected. Quoting constitutional provisions, Mr Jakhar said that for the exercise of all the executive powers in the name of the president and for the discharge of all his functions, it is the Council of Ministers alone that is responsible to the Lok Sabha.

PRC Official on 'Enormous' Scope for Trade

BK181517 Delhi THE HINDU in English 10 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 — China's open-door economic policy, encouraging foreign investors to set up joint ventures, particularly in its special economic zones, coastal cities, and coastal development zones, will continue, said Mr Jia Shi, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), here today.

Addressing the second joint meeting with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), he said China's earlier policy of complete self-reliance in every respect had not yielded the desired result. The process of economic reform was on, and the Chinese economy was now undergoing qualitative changes in different directions.

China's open-door economic policy, Mr Jia Shi said, aimed at setting up export-oriented enterprises, efficient utilisation of foreign capital, development of infrastructural facilities, management autonomy to foreign investors, and preferential treatment in the remittance of profits.

Observing that the scope of future development of China-India trade was enormous, he asked FICCI to send a mission to China and explore the possibility of tie-ups.

Welcoming the Chinese mission, Mr R.P. Goenka, president of FICCI, said the Indian private sector could be a meaningful partner in China's economic development and modernisation programme. Though two-way trade had increased to $160 million in 1985-86, it was far below the potential. A recent study conducted by FICCI showed that Indian businessmen were keen to export a variety of items to China.

End Urged to 'Misuse' of Religious Places

BK181716 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has called for an all-out endeavor to stop misuse of religious places and platforms for encouraging communalism and violence. He was replying in the legislative assembly today to a discussion on the situation arising out of the speeches made at Polamohalla festival in Anadpur Sahib. The motion for discussion was tabled by Mr Gurcharan Singh Nihalsinghwallah of the Congress-I.

Mr Barnala alleged that inflammatory and secessionist speeches made from religious platforms lead to a spurt in violent activities. This is evident from the murder of the ruling party legislator, Mr Amarjit Singh, in Samrala last Sunday and Mr Shambhu Prasad, BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party], leader of Patiala yester-

day. Expressing highest regards for the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] site he said rooms in the parikrama [path leading to sanctum sanctorum] of the Golden Temple should not be allowed to be misused as torture houses. Criticizing the breakaway group of the Akali Dal for not condemning terrorist activities he urged them to return to the main fold.

The members participating in the discussion demanded the strengthening of the forces and steps to promote the traditional peace, brotherhood, and communal amity in the state. Those who participated in the discussion belong to Congress-I, BJP, Janata, breakaway group of Akali Dal, CPI, and an independent.

2 Killed, Several Injured in Gujarat Firing

BK190747 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Two persons were killed and several injured when police resorted to firing at a mob of farmers at Pethapur near Gandhinagar in Gujarat today. The farmers were proceeding toward the capital to gherao [blockade] the assembly [state legislature] in response to a call given by the Bharatiya Kisan Sangh [Indian Farmers Association].

Firing was resorted to when the agitated farmers attacked a police party. Several policemen were also injured. Unofficial reports have put the death toll at five and the injured at nine. Police lathi [baton] charged at two places.

Using all modes of transport, the farmers are said to be heading toward Ahmadabad from all parts of the state.

Festival of Colors Leaves 36 Dead, Many Injured

BK181610 Hong Kong AFP in English 1514 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] New Delhi, March 18 (AFP) — Celebrations during India's Festival of Colours this week left at least 36 people dead and more than 300 in hospital after revellers went on the rampage, newspaper reports said here Wednesday.

Rioters torched some 1,000 huts during Monday's Holi Festival celebrating the arrival of spring, the reports said.

At least 28 Holi revellers were killed and 200 hospitalised in eastern Bihar State where the administration had declared a four-day holiday fearing violence during Holi, when revellers traditionally toss water and tinted powder at each other.

Sixteen people died and 150 were hospitalised after they drank homemade liquor in Bihar's Bhagalpur town, while 12 were killed and 50 injured in clashes across the state, *The Telegraph* newspaper said.

Five members of a family, including a woman and two children, were shot dead in Sherali Kheda village of northern Uttar Pradesh state Tuesday following a quarrel during Holi celebrations.

A boy was hacked to death in northern Haryana Monday after he threw a water-filled balloon on a neighbour's daughter. Six people were injured when other villagers intervened to stop the attack.

One person was stabbed to death and eight wounded when a 200-strong mob attacked refugee tenements in Alipur Duar in West Bengal State Monday, setting 1,000 huts on fire. Police arrested more than 50 rioters, *The Telegraph* reported.

Police shot dead one person and injured two when Holi revellers splashed coloured water on a police patrol and kidnapped a constable in Amankhuda in eastern Orissa State.

At least 10 people were injured in street violence Monday when they tried to collect "Holi tax" from residents in Bombay, *The Free Press Journal* reported.

In the capital, women students blocked traffic at police headquarters Tuesday demanding the arrest of hooligans who molested them. Some 500 people were arrested here for harrassing people and assaulting women on the streets, police said.

Ziaul Haq Terms Border Situation 'Satisfactory'

BK191119 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has described the situation along the border between Pakistan and India quite satisfactory. Talking to newsmen at (Chechawati) this afternoon, he expressed his satisfaction over the implementation of troops' withdrawal agreement between the two countries.

About Afghanistan problem, the president said the indirect talks in Geneva on the issue have been adjourned for the time being so that all the parties involved should have time to settle one outstanding question of the timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

Talks on Remaining Troops Held Soon

BK181700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Pakistan and India have started withdrawal of their troops from Chhor in Sind and Barmer in Rajasthan besides Mandi Sadiqganj in Bahawalnagar and Hindumalkot in Rajasthan. The withdrawal is expected to be completed within 5 to 6 weeks. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad that discussions will take place soon for the withdrawal of troops from the remaining sectors north of Mandi Sadiqganj and Hindumalkot to Ravi River.

Answering a question, the spokesman said there was a brief exchange of views during President Ziaul Haq's recent meetings with the Indian leaders on the process of normalization of relations between Pakistan and India. Pakistan has expressed readiness to resume the process of dialogue on normalization from the point at which it was left during the visit of the Indian foreign secretary to Pakistan last December. He added that [word indistinct] commissioners of India and Pakistan met a month ago and exchanged views on matters regarding construction of (Ghular) reservoir on the Jhelum River. A satisfactory solution of the issue acceptable to both sides could not be reached. A proposal for a high-level meeting on the issue is being considered.

Foreign Minister Reiterates Stand on Afghanistan

BK181217 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] The Senate was prorogued today after adopting the Constitution 10th Amendment Bill. The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, speaking after the adoption of the bill, made it clear that the provision of 130 days is the minimum and the National Assembly could sit throughout the year if it so desired.

Earlier, the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, told the House that Pakistan would stand by its principled stand on Afghanistan and would not be overawed by threats or intimidated in any way. He was speaking on identical adjournment motions sought to be moved by Professor Khurshid Ahmed, Maulana Samiul Haq, Kazi Abdul Latif, and Mr Javed Jabbar to discuss the recent barbarous bombing by Afghanistan aircraft in North Waziristan.

Correction to Preview of Junejo's Upcoming Visits

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Junejo April Visits to UK, Belgium Previewed," published in the 18 March South Asia *Daily Report*, page F 1, paragraph one, line one:

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo will pay an 8-day visit to Britain beginning 5 April. (changing date from 8 April to 5 April)

SRI LANKA

State of Emergency Extended for Another Month

BK191327 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] A motion to extend the state of emergency by another month was passed in Parliament today; 105 voted for the motion, while none voted against. The MP's of Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna abstained from voting. At the time of voting, the Kalawana MP was not present in the House.

AFP Reports 'Fierce Fighting' Between Tamil Groups

BK181306 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Colombo, March 18 (AFP) — At least 12 Tamil separatists have been killed in two days of fierce fighting between rival Tamil militant groups in eastern Sri Lanka, an area resident said Wednesday, citing a Tamil guerrilla spokesman.

A resident of Batticaloa town said by telephone that guerrillas of the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) had been fighting since Monday in the Karativu area of Batticaloa District. The source said the fighting began following reports that an LTTE leader known as David had been abducted by the EPRLF. He added that a local LTTE spokesman had confirmed that more than 12 Tamil separatists belonging to both groups had died in the fighting and that many more had been injured.

The state media centre said Wednesday that one Tamil separatist was killed by a security patrol in an unrelated incident in eastern Batticaloa Monday.

Meanwhile, reliable sources in northern Mullaittivu District said Wednesday that two members of the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS) died Monday in a shootout with security forces at a village called Devipuram.

More than 5,000 people have died since ethnic clashes erupted between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils in mid-July 1983. Militant Tamils have been waging a violent campaign for a separate state on the north and east of the island.

Warships Return From Indian Ocean Voyage

LD181627 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Tehran, March 18, IRNA — Two Iranian warships the *Tonb* and *Kharg* concluded a two-month voyage in the Indian Ocean and arrived in Bandar-e 'Abbas Wednesday morning.

In an interview with IRNA here Wednesday, Navy Commander Captain Mohammad-Hoseyn Malekzadegan explained the educational purpose of the visit of the two Iranian warships to the Indian Ocean littoral countries and said that the Navy has taken effective steps to train naval cadets since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

According to the educational calendar, the captain said, Iranian cadets are given practical navigation training in international waters in addition to their theoretical training at the universities.

"Iranian Navy personnel should represent the naval power of the Islamic Republic in the expanse of international waters," he said.

Malekzadegan said more than 500 Navy personnel including cadets visited India, Singapore, and Sri Lanka in the two-month successful voyage during which Iranian cadets were taught practical and legal ways for entering an international port.

Captain Malekzadegan also said that the Iranian Navy can despatch two international units outside Iran for extended periods while carrying out its main mission in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea simultaneously.

Kuwaiti Paper Says Egyptian Experts Aiding Iraq

LD190800 Tehran IRNA in English 0720 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, March 19, IRNA — The Iraqi regime has requested more Egyptian military experts, reported the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Watan* Wednesday.

According to the paper the Baghdad regime in a letter to the Egyptian Defence Ministry requested that it dispatch more military experts to that country.

The Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has approved the request without referring it to the Egyptian parliament.

According to the report the last batch of Egyptian military experts, 20 officers, arrived in Baghdad over the past two months. The report added that the Egyptian officers have been actively involved in preparing war plans.

The Egyptian regime in addition to providing arms and logistic aid to the Iraqi regime has supplied the Iraqi Army with military experts.

British National Cooper 'Punishable' in Tehran

LD182026 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Tehran, March 18, IRNA — A security official said at a press interview here Wednesday that a large number of members of (an outlawed) leftist party called 'Feda'i-ye-Aksariyat' [single quotes, second element of name as received] (mainstream leftist Feda'i-ye as opposed to the splinter Feda'i-ye) have been arrested on various charges at least 700 of them influential elements with records of underhand operations in government organizations.

Deputy Information Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Falahian who was talking to local and foreign mediamen said that a large haul of fire arms, provocative leaflets and publications, documents, and printing machines had been discovered at safe houses of the party members. [passage omitted]

The Feda'i-ye Khalq, a leftist party with records of long underground activity in Iran officially pronounced non-hostility with the Islamic system of government in Iran immediately after the culmination of the Islamic Revolution but shortly after divided into one main group (Aksariyat) and a splinter group, the latter advocating a head-on fight with the Islamic Government.

The deputy information minister said investigation into the case of Roger Cooper a British national with proven espionage activities in Iran has now concluded and that his case is soon to be forwarded to the court. He said as far as the results of query into his case shows, Roger Cooper in punishable for his underhand activities in Iran.

He said sometime ago Cooper's brother visited him at his cell in Tehran and that upon his return to London he had said that his brother was treated nicely in prison which statements were also reflected in the British print media. [sentence as received]

Elsewhere at the press conference and reflecting on the status of the outlawed Mojahedin-e Khalq group, the ministry official said that in the wake of the travel to Baghdad of the organization's first man Masoud Rajavi [name as received] and his open siding with Saddam Husayn of Iraq in his war with Iran the group has been very much discredited among the masses and that Rajavi's fellow-travellers in and outside of Iran have dwindled to a minimum. [passage omitted]

Official Details Counterrevolutionaries' Acts

LD182156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] With persistent efforts by the Ministry of Information and Security some 80 percent of the minigroup Fada'i-ye Khalq Organization — majority — inside the country has been smashed. 'Ali Falahian, deputy minister of information and security, announced this to reporters this evening. He said: Following the 10-point statement issued by the state prosecutor in 1360 [year beginning 21 March 1981] this minigroup agreed to cooperate with the Islamic Republic. Ostensibly it pursued positions in support of the Islamic Republican system. Since the Islamic Republic does not wish to have a confrontation with political groups, the group was merely under surveillance.

However, when in 1364 [year beginning 21 March 1985] this minigroup officially declared its true positions aimed at overthrowing the Islamic Republic system, the Information Ministry

proceeded to arrest the group's members and smash its organization. In the course of 1365 [year beginning 21 March 1986] the ministry succeeded in smashing 80 percent of the minigroup's organization inside the country, consisting of its resources, equipment, and high-ranking cadres.

He went on: In the course of the major blow struck at this minigroup in 1365, some 700 members of the cadres, members and sympathizers of the group, making up some 80 percent of the group's central advisers, were arrested. Their covert networks in government offices were smashed. Most of their safe-houses and hideouts in Tehran and other provincial cities were uncovered. A quantity of arms, some 200 printing machines of various kinds, duplicating equipment, large numbers of forged rubber stamps of government bodies and institutions, forged passports, birth certificates and identity cards and equipment to make them, a quantity of foreign currency, and several vehicles were also uncovered and seized.

He described the group's offenses as follows: A policy aimed at overthrowing the Islamic Republican system and actual action to that end; attempts to spy on military bodies; espionage and sabotage relating to the war; possession of arms and other illegal means; forgery of documents; confirmation of their renewed crimes in Kordestan in the 1358 and 1359 [1979 and 1980]; support for and cooperation with the traitorous Tudeh Party in an effort to rebuild the smashed networks of that party; encouragement to and cooperation with criminal and terrorist groups, particularly in Kordestan; and sabotage against productive enterprises.

He went on: Most of those arrested have renounced their positions in prison. They have even helped the authorities smash the remainder of the group's organization. For this reason, some of them have been released.

In reply to a reporter's question as to why those arrested changed their stances, he said: The chief reason is the confessions made by the Tudeh Party leaders and the contradictory analysis of the majority wing minigroup on this issue and also the contradictions and shaky position of the leaders of this group abroad.

He added: The forces of the majority wing are facing a lot of contradictions, and even at their Tashkent plenum they did not arrive at any conclusions. They could not advance any explanations for their contradictions.

The deputy information minister then described how the Monafeqin spied for the Iraqi regime. In explaining how the Monafeqin organization was smashed inside and outside the country, he said: When the Monafeqin were faced with defeat in all their struggles inside and outside the country, and after the dissent, difficulties, and embarrassments that emerged for them after the issue of the marriage [reference to the marriage of Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Rajavi to the former wife of a colleague], they took asylum in Iraq. They became individuals who served the Iraqi regime by spying and carrying out terrorist activities in Iran, and they began to spy and to carry out the Iraqi regime's instructions in Iran.

Deputy Minister Falahian then referred to the kinds of espionage carried out by the Monafeqin. He said: One of these activities involves using the telephone to get in touch with bodies and to pass intelligence information. In this connection, people and officials must be properly aware and must refrain from giving out information over the telephone to persons whose identities are not clear. He also described how the Monafeqin provided information about districts that had been bombed, including the extent of damage and its exact location. He said: With regard to bombings, the Monafeqin have a completely one-sided view. Information obtained shows that cities have been marked out for the Monafeqin to pressure the Iranian people; these have been presented to the Iraqi regime. In order to bring pressure upon cities that the Iraqi regime is not capable of bombing, this minigroup embarked on bringing into the country several terrorist groups. Most of these terrorists were arrested, and 11 were killed in various clashes. The recent acts of terrorism in Mashhad, Ahvaz, and Kerman were along these lines and were meant to create fear and terror and to portray the Monafeqin as agents pursuing the objectives of the Iraqi regime.

Information obtained also shows that the Monafeqin cooperated with the Iraqi regime in combatting Iraqi resistance and revolutionary groups. The Monafeqin have also embarked on spying against groups that are struggling against Saddam. Clashes have even occurred between them and Iraqi resistance groups, especially in Kordestan. For this very reason, the Monafeqin are very hated by the Muslim people of Iraq and revolutionary groups and specially by the Iraqi Muslim Kurds.

Regarding Ahmad Kashani's case, the deputy information minister said: Investigations have proved that Ahmad Kashani and persons linked with him were engaged in conspiring against the Islamic Republic and their cases are being investigated. When the investigation is complete, their dosiers will be referred to judicial authorities.

In conclusion, the deputy information minister referred to Mehdi Hashemi's armed associates intended to assassinate the Friday prayer leader of Falavarjan, in Qahderijan, he said: This individual was arrested by the people. This demonstrates that despite the disclosures and confessions that have been made, some have yet not changed their ways. We hope these duped people will soon be arrested.

Regarding the reasons for the deviation of Mehdi Hashemi's group, he said: Generally, a political direction is always associated with an ideological stance. If some individuals do not believe in Judgement Day and their relations with God are not strong, then they easily resort to terrorism and murder. Mehdi Hashemi's group is a prominent example of this situation.

Majlis Official Explains 1987-88 Budget

LD181923 Tehran IRNA in English 1900 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Tehran, March 18, IRNA — Head of the Majlis Budget and Planning Committee Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdollah Nuri explained here Wednesday highlights of the budget bill for 1366 fiscal year (March 21 '87-March 20 '88), which was approved by the Majlis Tuesday.

Nuri compared the newly approved budget with that of 1365 and said that general revenues in 1365 were dlrs. 43.6 billion, of which dlrs. 33.3 billion was allocated for current and the rest for development expenditures.

General revenues for budget of the year 1366 are estimated to be dlrs. 50.3 billion, he said, of which dlrs. 40.6 have been allocated for government current expenditures. He added that dlrs. 4.1 billion in private revenues has also been added to the government general budget bringing it to dlrs. 54.3 billion.

On incomes of the new budget, the parliamentarian said dlrs. 11.74 billion is from oil revenues, dlrs. 15.6 billion income taxes, dlrs. 8.62 billion miscellaneous in addition to dlrs. 0.9 billion left from last year's budget. He added dlrs. 13.34 billion in bank loans hqve been included in the budget.

Nuri announced the oil revenues in the new budget were predicted on an average of 1.5 million barrels per day at 16 dollars per barrel. In this estimate one dollar equals 80 rials.

Tax incomes in the new budget will be around dlrs. 15.6 billion, with an increase of about 1.5 billion dollars compared to last year's budget, Nuri said. This increase includes tax increases for non-alcoholic drinks, employments, fixed taxes, and cigarrettes which are 547, 342, 342 and 410 million dollars respectively, he added.

He expressed hope that the government would reach dlrs. 15.6 billion in tax incomes next year.

Dlrs. 2.7 billion is estimated to be foreign exchange revenues, bringing miscellaneous incomes of the budget to dlrs. 8.6 billion when increases from cigarettes, imported frozen meat, and corn sales are included in it, Nuri said.

According to Nuri total current expenditure of the government will be dlrs. 40.6 billion. In addition to the war budget, which increased by dlrs. 3.6 billion, the budget allocated for government organisations in the new budget bill shows an increase of dlrs. 3.6 billion, Nuri said.

The Majlis (parliament) approved dlrs. 101.7 billion budget bill for the fiscal year 1366 (1987-88) here Tuesday and forwarded it to the Council of Guardians for final endorsement.